

The Reformation

I. The Protestant Reformation

A. Causes of the Reformation

1. Crises of the 14th and 15th centuries hurt the prestige of the clergy (see Unit 1.1 notes)
 - a. Babylonian Captivity, 14th century
 - b. Great Schism: 1377-1417
 - c. Conciliar Movement to reform the church and give a church council more power than the pope was rejected by several popes in the 15th and 16th century
2. Corruption in the Catholic Church
 - a. **simony**: sale of church offices
 - For example, in 1487 the pope sold 24 offices
 - Reformers were outraged that unqualified people would become bishops or cardinals.
 - b. **pluralism**: an official holding more than one office at a time
 - c. **absenteeism**: an official not participating in benefices but receiving payment and privileges
 - d. **sale of indulgences**: people paying money to the Church to absolve their sins or sins of their loved ones (see John Tetzel below)
 - e. **nepotism**: favoring family members in the appointment of Church offices
 - Two popes (Leo X and Clement VII) were sons of Florentine Medici rulers
 - Pope Paul III made two of his grandsons cardinals
 - f. Moral decline of the papacy
 - **Pope Alexander VI** (r. 1492-1503) had numerous affairs and children out of wedlock
 - 20% of all priests in the diocese of Trent kept concubines during the early 16th century
 - g. **Clerical ignorance**: many priests were virtually illiterate
 - Some abused their power such as trading sexual favors for the absolution of sins during confession.

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3. Critics of the Church: emphasized a personal relationship with God as primary
 - a. John Wyclif (1329-1384), England
 - Stated that the Bible was the sole authority
 - Stressed personal communion with God.
 - Diminished importance of sacraments.
 - His followers—**Lollards**—continued his ideas into the 16th century.
 - b. John Hus (1369-1415), Czech
 - Ideas were similar to Wyclif
 - Religious leader in Bohemia
 - He was burned at the stake for his views
 - c. Brethren of the Common Life: Thomas à Kempis (1380-1471), *The Imitation of Christ* (c. 1418)
 - Encouraged Christians to live simply and make religion a personal experience
 - d. **Erasmus: *In Praise of Folly*** (1513)
 - Criticized the corruption in the church and the hypocrisy of the clergy
 - A contemporary remarked that "Erasmus laid the egg that Luther hatched."
4. Renaissance Humanism
 - a. Christian humanists of the Northern Renaissance criticized the church (e.g. Erasmus) and questioned the validity of the Latin Vulgate (Catholic Bible)
 - Textual criticism and new translations of the Bible undermined Catholic authority (e.g. Valla in Italy, LeFevre in France, Erasmus in much of Europe, and Ximenes in Spain.)
 - b. The Italian Renaissance was at times marked by a de-emphasis on religion while emphasizing secularism and individualism among high Church leaders
 - This drew significant criticism of those who opposed the moral decline in the Church
 - c. Ulrich Zwingli (see below) was trained as a humanist and as a preacher he used Erasmus' edition of the Greek New Testament
 - d. John Calvin (see below) was influenced by humanism, especially the writings of Erasmus
 - e. After Martin Luther's reformation, humanists turned many monasteries into schools

II. **Martin Luther** (1483-1546)

A. Background

1. Augustinian monk; taught at the University of Wittenberg in Saxony
2. **Johann Tetzel** was authorized by Pope Leo X to sell indulgences
 - a. Indulgences were payments that would reduce a person's punishment in Purgatory, or perhaps the pain of a loved one who had already died.
 - b. Tetzel: "As soon as a coin in the coffer rings, the soul from purgatory springs."
 - c. The pope was looking for additional revenues to pay for the building of St. Peter's cathedral in Rome.
 - d. Tetzel's selling of indulgences had become egregious

B. **95 Theses**, Oct 31, 1517

1. Luther criticized the selling of indulgences but went further than others before him by questioning the scriptural authority of the pope to grant indulgences.
2. Whether Luther actually nailed his *95 Theses* to the Wittenberg church door, or sent them to his resident bishop instead, is a matter of historical dispute.
3. The printing press facilitated the spread of Luther's work with astonishing speed

C. Luther challenges Church authority

1. Initially, the pope viewed the issue of Luther's *95 Theses* as a disagreement between Augustinian and Dominican monks.
 - Theological debates among clergy members was not unprecedented
2. In 1518, Luther defied the pope by refusing to stop his crusade.
 - a. He was protected by Elector Frederick III ("the Wise") of Saxony
 - b. At this point, Luther did not seek to create a new church but rather reform the Catholic Church
3. Luther took part in a debate with **Johann Eck** (one of the great Catholic theologians) at Leipzig in 1520
 - a. Luther denied both the infallibility of the pope and the infallibility of a general council
 - b. Luther claimed that the Church had erred when it executed Jan Hus for heresy.
 - c. This was the point of no return for Luther.

4. In 1520, Luther published his theology of reform
 - a. Salvation could be achieved through faith alone
 - Rejected “good works” as the means to salvation but believed that “good works” followed faith.
 - b. The Bible was the sole authority
 - c. Only two sacraments—baptism and communion—were valid
 - d. The church consisted of a “priesthood of all believers”; not a hierarchical structure
 - Christians were not subject to the pope’s interpretation of the Bible.
 - The Bible contained all that was needed for a person to lead a Christian life—a church hierarchy of bishops and priests, therefore, was unnecessary.
 - e. Again, criticized sale of indulgences and simony
 - f. Encouraged German princes to reform the Church in their states.
 - g. Rejected Catholic monastic tenets of poverty, chastity and obedience.
 5. Luther was thus excommunicated by Pope Leo X in 1520
 - Luther threw the papal bull that excommunicated him into a fire.
 6. **Diet of Worms** (1521)
 - a. Tribunal of the Holy Roman Empire with power to outlaw and sentence execution through stake-burning
 - Charles had promised before his election as Holy Roman Emperor that he would not allow anyone in his empire to be excommunicated unless there was a fair trial.
 - b. Charles demanded that Luther recant his writings
 - c. Luther refused:
 - “Here I stand, I can do no other”
 - d. **Edict of Worms**: Luther outlawed as a heretic by the HRE
 - e. Luther was kidnapped by agents of Frederick III and taken to his castle where he was protected and continued to write
- D. 1523, Luther translated the Bible into the vernacular, profoundly influencing the development of the modern German language.
- Served to democratize religion as any literate German now had access to Scripture.

E. **Confessions of Augsburg** (1530)

1. Written by Luther's friend, **Philip Melanchthon**
2. This was an attempted compromise statement of religious faith to unite Lutheran and Catholic princes of the HRE
 - Rejected by Catholic princes
3. Became traditional statement of the Lutheran Church
 - Salvation through faith alone
 - Bible is the sole authority
 - "Priesthood of all believers": Church consists of entire Christian community

III. The Political Battle over Lutheranism in Germany

A. Spread of Lutheranism

1. Many German states in the North turned to Lutheranism
 - a. Many German princes were politically motivated: they could now escape the authority of the Catholic Church and confiscate church lands for the state's benefit.
 - b. The southern part of Germany largely remained Catholic
2. Denmark and Sweden became Lutheran states as well
3. Lutheranism did not spread much beyond northern Germany and Scandinavia.
 - This was unlike Calvinism (see below) that spread throughout western Europe and parts of the New World

B. **Emperor Charles V** sought to stop Protestantism and preserve the hegemony of Catholicism

1. In this sense, Charles was like a medieval emperor in that he was trying to maintain religious unity in Europe.
 - He was now allied with the pope in trying to stamp out heresy
2. Charles was preoccupied with the Turkish threat in Hungary and his dynastic struggle with Francis I of France.
 - a. Between 1521 & 1530 Charles was away from the HRE, much of the time spent in Italy
 - b. Thus, Charles could not focus his military solely Germany at a time that Protestantism was spreading vigorously

C. **Peasants' War** (1524-1525) or **German Peasants Revolt** (especially, the **Swabian Peasant uprising**)

1. **Twelve Articles**, 1525: peasants demanded end of serfdom and tithes, and other practices of feudalism that oppressed the peasantry (e.g. hunting rights)
 - Many of these peasants were inspired by Luther
2. Ironically, Luther's views on the peasant movement were somewhat conservative
 - a. While Luther advocated religious reform (since God's realm was not a worldly one), he believed that people should obey their political authorities.
 - b. Luther may have sympathized with some of the complaints of the peasants, but he was disgusted with the violence of the peasant movement.
 - He admonished German princes to violently stamp out the revolt
3. As many as 100,000 peasants died during the uprising
 - Both Catholic and Lutheran forces took part in squashing the revolt.

D. Northern Germany

1. **League of Schmalkalden**, 1531
 - a. Formed by newly Protestant (Lutheran) princes to defend themselves against Charles V's drive to re-Catholicize Germany.
 - b. Francis I of France allied with the League (despite being Catholic)
2. **Habsburg-Valois Wars**: five wars between 1521 and 1555 between France and the Hapsburgs
 - a. France tried to keep Germany divided (although France was Catholic)
 - b. This conflict played an important role in retarding unification of the German states
 - c. Catholic unity in Germany never again occurred
3. Charles was finally victorious over the League in 1547
 - a. However, by that time Lutheranism had spread and taken hold in much of Central Europe.
 - b. Charles by the 1550s was forced to give up on restoring Catholicism in all the German states in the empire.

E. **Peace of Augsburg (1555)**

1. Temporarily ended the struggle in Germany over Lutheranism
2. Provisions:
 - a. Princes in Germany could choose either Protestantism or Catholicism
 - *Cuius regio, eius religio*—"whose the region, his the religion."
 - b. Protestants living in Catholic states were allowed to move to Protestant states. The same was true of Catholics living in Protestant states.
3. Resulted in permanent religious division of Germany
 - a. Essentially reaffirmed the independence of many German states
 - b. This division stunted German nationalism; Germany was not unified as a state until 1871.

IV. The Spread of Protestantism

A. **Anabaptists** (formed in 1525)

1. Characteristics
 - a. Voluntary association of believers with no connection or allegiance to any state.
 - Rejected secular agreements, refused to take civil oaths, pay taxes, hold public office, or serve in the military
 - b. Did not believe in childhood baptism since only adults could make the decision to commit to Christ
 - c. As millenarians, they believed the end of the world was near.
 - d. Rejected the idea of the Trinity (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit)
 - e. Some historians see the Anabaptists as the "left wing" of the Protestant Reformation
2. In 1532, a radical group of Anabaptists took control of the northwestern German city of Münster.
 - a. Led by **John of Leyden** (1509-1536)
 - b. Polygamy was instituted (John had 16 wives)
 - c. Women also served as leaders of the movement
 - d. All books except the Bible were burned in the city
 - e. The Anabaptists began killing some Lutherans and Catholics
 - f. **Tragedy at Münster** (1534)
 - Combined armies of Protestant and Catholic forces captured the city and executed Anabaptist leaders

3. Long-term impact of Anabaptists
 - a. **Mennonites:** founded by Dutch leader Menno Simmons became descendants of Anabaptists
 - Emphasized pacifism (perhaps in reaction to what happened in Münster)
 - b. **Quakers** in England shared similar beliefs; thousands came to America where they founded and controlled Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware
 - c. **Unitarians** (who reject the trinity) also were influenced by the Anabaptists
4. Luther's views on new sects: did not believe in the legitimacy of any other faith except mainstream Protestantism
- B. **Ulrich Zwingli** (1484-1531) – Swiss Reformation
 1. Student of humanism who preached from Erasmus' edition of the New Greek Testament.
 2. Zwingli established what amounted to a theocracy in Zurich.
 3. Like Luther, he believed that the Bible should be the sole authority regarding religious practice
 4. In contrast to Luther, he saw the Eucharist as only symbolic, and that Luther's view of the Real Presence was too Catholic in its foundation
 - This became the first dispute among Protestants dealing with issues of doctrine.
 5. **Colloquy of Marburg** (1529): Zwingli officially split with Luther over issue of Eucharist
 6. The Augsburg Confession (1530) excluded non-Lutheran reformers such as Zwingli
- C. **Calvinism** (most significant of the new Protestant sects)
 1. **John Calvin** (1509-1564)
 - a. Frenchman; studied to be a priest and later trained as a lawyer.
 - b. Influenced by humanism, especially Erasmus
 - c. Exiled to Switzerland due to his reform ideas
 2. **Institutes of the Christian Religion** (1536)
 - a. Calvin's foundational work for Calvinism
 - b. **Predestination:** Since God is all-knowing, he already knows who is going to Heaven and who is destined for Hell.
 - Thus, "good works" is not sufficient for salvation and there is no free will since God has already made His decision.
 - However, good works are a sign that one has been chosen for salvation.
 - God reveals if one has been chosen for salvation by a conversion experience.

- c. The **"elect"** are church members who have had their conversion experience. They should become model Christians: **"visible saints"**
3. Calvin established a theocracy in **Geneva** by 1540
 - a. Geneva became the new center of the Reformation in Europe.
 - Geneva became home to Protestant exiles from England, Scotland, and France, who later returned to their countries with Calvinist ideas.
 - b. Like Zwingli in Zurich, Calvin believed church and city should combine to enforce Christian behavior
 - c. Only those who committed to following Calvinism were allowed to live in the city.
4. Calvinism was the most militant and uncompromising of all Protestants
 - a. **Consistory:** A judiciary made up of lay elders (presbyters) had the power to impose harsh penalties for those who did not follow God's law
 - Activities such as drinking, singing (secular music), dancing, usury (lending money at more than 5%), and gambling were expressly prohibited.
 - b. **Michael Servetus**, a Unitarian humanist from Spain, was burned at the stake in 1553 for his denial of the Trinity.
5. **Protestant Work Ethic:** Calvinists later emphasized the importance of hard work and accompanying financial success as a sign that God was pleased
6. Spread of Calvinism: far greater impact on future generations than Lutheranism
 - a. **Presbyterianism** established Scotland by **John Knox** (1505-1572) in 1560.
 - Presbyters governed the church
 - Became the dominant religion in Scotland
 - b. **Huguenots** – French Calvinists; brutally suppressed in France
 - Especially strong among the nobility although Calvinism saw converts from every social class.
 - c. **Dutch Reformed Church** – United Provinces of the Netherlands.
 - The rise of Calvinism in the Netherlands as the dominant religion set the stage for a revolt against the Inquisition of King Philip II of Spain.
 - The Netherlands declared its independence in 1581 (although it would not be officially recognized by all European powers until 1648).

- d. **Puritans** in England
 - Pressured Elizabeth I for more reforms but were largely kept at bay.
 - Later established colonies in America in a region that came to be known as New England: e.g. Massachusetts, Connecticut
 - Victorious in the English Civil War (1642-49)
- e. Countries where Calvinism did not spread:
Ireland, Spain & Italy – heavily Catholic

V. The **English Reformation**

A. Early English reformers

1. John Wyclif's followers (the Lollards) still existed in certain regions of England by the 16th century
2. **William Tyndale**, a humanist, translated the English Bible in 1526
 - Became the basis for the King James version (early 1600s).
 - Tyndale was hunted down and executed in 1536 after thousands of English Bibles had made their way to England (only Latin or Greek translations were allowed).

B. **Henry VIII** (1509-1547): 2nd of the Tudor monarchs

1. Had earlier been a conservative and critical of Lutheranism and reform
 - a. Had supported Catholicism and the Pope: ***Defense of Seven Sacraments*** criticized Luther's views
 - b. The pope awarded Henry with the title "Defender of the Faith"
 - c. Since the 14th century, the English Catholic Church already had a significant degree of autonomy
 - Kings had the power to appoint bishops (something France did not gain until 1516 with the Concordat of Bologna))
2. Henry sought an annulment from his wife, **Catherine of Aragon**, because she could not conceive a son
 1. Only one daughter, Mary, had survived out of five childbirths
 2. Having a son was necessary to preserve the strength of the Tudor dynasty.
 - Mary was betrothed to the dauphin of France. If she inherited the throne from Henry, England would become subject to French control.

3. Henry believed that God was punishing him for having married his brother's widow (a passage he referenced in the Book of Leviticus in the Bible)
 - a. He had earlier received a papal dispensation allowing him to marry Catherine.
 - b. Now he sought the annulment
 4. He was also enamored with his mistress, **Anne Boleyn**
- C. **The Church of England:** Henry breaks away from the Catholic Church
1. Pope Clement VII was unable to grant a papal dispensation after 1527
 - a. The army of HRE Charles V had just sacked Rome.
 - b. Catherine of Aragon was Charles' aunt. An annulment would make her an adulteress.
 2. **Cardinal Wolsey**, the English Archbishop working on behalf of Henry, ultimately failed to get papal approval.
 - The pope was willing to have a hearing in Rome but Wolsey realized that such a hearing would not turn in Henry's favor.
 3. **Thomas Cranmer** replaced Wolsey and convinced Henry in 1533 that he could divorce Catherine by breaking away from Rome.
 - Henry and Anne secretly married in 1533 (she was already 6 months pregnant with Elizabeth)
 4. Henry broke away from the Catholic Church and formed the **Church of England (Anglican Church)**
 - a. The Act of Supremacy (1534) made the king officially the head of the Church
 - b. Catholic lands (about 25% of all land in England) were confiscated
 - Doubled royal revenues which helped build up the military.
 - Nobles, especially in the South, purchased large tracts of land; some enclosures resulted
 - c. Monasteries were closed down
 - d. Act of Succession (1534): All the king's subjects had to take an oath of loyalty to the king as head of the Anglican Church
 - Henry ordered the execution of Thomas More for refusing to take the oath.
 5. 1536, popular opposition in the North to Henry's reformation led to the **Pilgrimage of Grace**, a huge multi-class rebellion; the largest in English history

6. In total, Henry had six wives during his reign.
 - a. Anne Boleyn was executed in 1536, ostensibly for having had an affair.
 - b. Henry's third wife, Jane Seymore, had a son, Edward, who succeeded Henry upon his death in 1547
7. 1539, **Statute of the Six Articles**
 - Anglican Church maintained most of the Catholic doctrines (e.g. the 7 sacraments, celibacy for clergy, and transubstantiation) despite its independence from Rome

D. **Edward VI** (1547-1553)

1. Ten-years-old when he became king. Those who governed on his behalf were strongly Protestant.
2. England moved towards Protestantism during his reign by adopting Calvinism
 - a. New practices
 - Clergy could marry
 - Iconic images removed from churches
 - Communion by the laity was expanded
 - b. New doctrines
 - Salvation by faith alone
 - Denial of transubstantiation
 - Only two sacraments: baptism and communion
3. Edward's premature death in 1553 led to a religious struggle among Protestants and Catholics

E. **Mary Tudor** (r. 1553-1558) tried to reimpose Catholicism

1. Daughter of Henry and Catherine of Aragon
2. Had earlier married Philip II, future heir to the Spanish throne
3. Mary rescinded reformation legislation of Henry's and Edward's reign
4. **Marian exiles:** Protestants fled England fearing persecution.
5. 300 people executed including bishops and Archbishop Cranmer; her opponents called her "**Bloody Mary**"

F. **Elizabeth I** (r. 1558-1603) – the "Virgin Queen"

1. Daughter of Henry and Anne Boleyn
 - a. Catholics saw her as an "illegitimate" child and thus rejected her legitimacy regarding the throne
 - b. Held strongly Protestant views

2. Effectively oversaw the development of Protestantism in England
 - a. ***Politique***: she was a practical politician who carefully navigated a middle ground between Anglicanism and Protestantism
 - b. Puritans (Calvinists) sought to reform the church
3. **"Elizabethan Settlement"**: Elizabeth and Parliament required conformity to the Church of England but people were, in effect, allowed to worship Protestantism and Catholicism privately
 - a. Some church practices, including ritual, resembled Catholic practices.
 - *Book of Common Prayer* instituted in 1559.
 - b. Catholicism remained, especially among the gentry, but could not be practiced openly.
 - c. Services given in English
 - d. Monasteries not re-established.
 - e. Clergy not allowed to marry.
 - f. Everyone required to attend church services of the Anglican Church (fined if absent)
4. **1563, Thirty-Nine Articles**: defined the creed of Anglican Church
 - Followed Protestant doctrine but vague enough to accommodate most of the English, except Puritans
5. Some Catholics unsuccessfully plotted assassination attempts and invasions against Elizabeth.
 - a. Sought to place **Mary Stuart (Queen of Scots)** on the throne.
 - b. To remove the threat, Elizabeth agreed to the execution of Mary in 1587
6. Elizabeth's long and successful reign place her among the greatest European rulers in European history.

VI. Impact of the Reformation on Women

A. Protestant women

1. Luther believed that a woman's occupation was in the home taking care of the family
2. Calvin believed in the subjugation of women to preserve moral order.
3. Protestant churches had greater official control over marriage than did the Catholic church
 - a. Suppressed common law marriages (which had been very common in Catholic countries)
 - b. Catholic governments followed the Protestant example

4. Marriage became more companionate, emphasizing the love relationship between man and wife. Martin Luther and his wife, **Katerina von Bora** were good examples of this view.
 - Luther: sex was an act to be enjoyed by a husband and wife; not just an act of procreation
 5. Increased emphasis on teaching people to read the Bible resulted in an increase in women's literacy.
 - a. Mothers were often expected to teach their children
 - b. Schools for girls were developed
 - c. **Philip Melancthon** became an important figure in education for girls in the Protestant German states.
 6. Protestant women, however, lost opportunities in church service that many Catholic women pursued (e.g. becoming nuns).
 7. Women gradually lost rights to manage their own property or to make legal transactions in their own name.
- B. Catholic women:
1. Women continued to enjoy opportunities in the Church through religious orders
 2. **Angela Merici** (1474-1540)
 - a. Founded the **Ursuline Order of Nuns** in the 1530s to provide education and religious training.
 - b. Sought to combat heresy through Christian education.
 - c. Approved as a religious community by Paul III in 1544.
 - d. Ursulines spread to France and the New World
 3. **Teresa de Avila** (1515-1582)
 - a. Major Spanish leader of the reform movement for monasteries and convents.
 - b. Believed an individual could have a direct relationship with God through prayer and contemplation

Contrasting Protestant and Catholic Doctrine

Protestants	Catholic
Role of Bible emphasized	Bible + traditions of Middle Ages + papal pronouncements
"Priesthood of all believers" – all individuals equal before God. Sought a clergy that preached.	Foundation of the church establishes special nature and role of the clergy.
<p>Anglicans rejected papal authority. Monarch was Supreme Governor of the church.</p> <p>Lutherans rejected authority of the pope but kept bishops.</p> <p>Most Calvinists governed church by ministers and a group of elders, a system called Presbyterianism.</p> <p>Anabaptists rejected most forms of church governance in favor of congregational democracy. Rejected infant baptism.</p>	Church is hierarchical and sacramental: believers, priests, bishops and pope.
Most Protestants denied efficacy of some or all of sacraments of the medieval church – the Eucharist (communion) was the most controversial.	All seven sacraments:
<p>Consubstantiation – Lutherans: bread and wine did not change but spiritual presence of Christ is in the bread and wine. (Real Presence)</p> <p>Zwingli (& Calvin) saw event of communion as only symbolic: a memorial to the actions of Christ, or thanksgiving for God's grant of salvation (main reason for Zwingli's break with Luther)</p>	Transubstantiation – bread and wine retain outward appearances but are transformed into the body and blood of Christ.
<p>Lutherans believed in Justification by faith – salvation cannot be earned and a good life is the fruit of faith.</p> <p>Calvinists: predestination; a good life could provide a sign of predestined salvation – "visible saints" or the "elect."</p>	Salvation through living life according to Christian beliefs and participating in the practices of the church -- good works

Protestants	Catholics
<p>Lutherans and Anglicans believed state should control the Church but gov't was not a theocracy</p> <p>Calvinists and Zwingli believed in a theocracy</p> <p>Anabaptists believed church was separate from the state. As pacifists, they should not have to go to war on behalf of the state.</p>	<p>Catholics believed state should be subservient to the state.</p>
<p>Services emphasized sermon</p>	<p>Services emphasized Eucharist</p>
<p>Marriage was a contract: divorce was rare but acceptable in cases of impotence, abandonment, or infidelity</p> <p>Clergy allowed to marry</p>	<p>Marriage was a sacrament and thus could not be dissolved</p> <p>Clergy could not marry and had to remain celibate</p>

VII. **The Catholic Reformation ("Counter Reformation")**

- A. **Pope Paul III** (1534-1549): Most important pope in reforming the Church and challenging Protestantism
 1. Rather than instituting new doctrines, he sought to improve church discipline through existing doctrine.
 2. The Catholic Reformation was both a response to the gains of Protestantism and the response to critics within the church that abuses needed to be reformed.

- B. **Council of Trent** (3 sessions 1545-1563): established Catholic dogma for the next four centuries
 1. Equal validity of Scripture, Church traditions, and writings of Church fathers
 2. Salvation by both "good works" and faith
 3. All 7 sacraments valid; transubstantiation reaffirmed
 4. Monasticism, celibacy of clergy, and purgatory reaffirmed
 5. Approved the ***Index of Forbidden Books***
 - a. Books that supported Protestantism or that were overly critical of the Church (e.g. Erasmus) were banned from Catholic countries.
 - b. Anyone possessing books listed in the *Index* could be punished severely.
 6. Church reforms: abuses in sale of indulgences curtailed, sale of church offices curtailed, bishops given greater control over clergy, seminaries established to train priests

- C. New Religious Orders
 1. **Jesuits (Society of Jesus)** (1540)
 - a. 3 goals:
 - reform the church through education
 - spread the Gospel to pagan peoples
 - fight Protestantism
 - b. **Ignatious Loyala** (1491-1556): founder
 - Jesuits were organized in military fashion
 - ***Spiritual Exercises***: Loyola's guidebook that was used to train Jesuits
 - c. Beginning in 1542, the Jesuits oversaw both the **Spanish and Italian Inquisitions**
 - Spain: persecution of "Moriscos" (Christian Moors) & Christian Jews who were suspected of backsliding to their original faiths
 - Italy, Pope Paul IV issued a papal bull accusing Jews of killing Christ and ordering that Jews be placed in ghettos in the Papal States
 - The persecution of Jews throughout Europe increased as a result

- d. The Catholic Reformation thus succeeded in bringing southern Germany and eastern Europe back to Catholicism
 - 1542, Roman Inquisition established in the Papal States (Sacred Congregation of the Holy Order)
 - *Index of Forbidden Books* was strongly enforced
 - Heresy was effectively ended in the Papal States; rest of Italy not affected significantly
- e. Jesuit schools became among the finest in all of Europe.
2. Ursuline order of nuns (1544): Sought to combat heresy through Christian education (see above)

D. **Baroque Art** as part of the Catholic Reformation

1. Began in Catholic Reformation countries to teach in a concrete and emotional way and demonstrate the glory and power of the Catholic Church
 - a. Encouraged by the papacy and the Jesuits
 - b. Prominent in France, Flanders, Austria, southern Germany and Poland
2. Spread later to Protestant countries such as the Netherlands and northern Germany and England
3. Sought to overwhelm the viewer: Emphasized grandeur, emotion, movement, spaciousness and unity surrounding a certain theme
4. Architecture and sculpture
 - a. Baroque architecture reflected the image and power of absolute monarchs and the Catholic Church
 - b. **Bernini** (1598-1650) personified baroque architecture and sculpture
 - **Colonnade** for piazza in front of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome was his greatest architectural achievement.
 - He sculpted the incredible **canopy over the high altar of St. Peter's Cathedral**
 - His altarpiece sculpture, ***The Ecstasy of St. Teresa***, evokes tremendous emotion
 - His statue of *David* shows movement and emotion
 - Constructed several fountains throughout Rome



The Colonnade in the piazza in front of St. Peter's Basilica, Vatican, 1656-1667



Canopy over the high altar of St. Peter's Cathedral, 1624-33



Bernini: *The Ecstasy of St. Teresa*, 1647-52

5. Baroque painting

a. Characteristics

- Stressed broad areas of light and shadow rather than on linear arrangements of the High Renaissance.
- Color was an important element as it appealed to the senses and more true to nature.
- Not concerned with clarity of detail as with overall dynamic effect.
- Designed to give a spontaneous personal experience.

b. **Caravaggio** (1571-1610), Roman painter

- Perhaps 1st important painter of the Baroque era
- Depicted highly emotional scenes
- Used sharp contrasts of light and dark to create drama.
- Criticized by some for using ordinary people as models for his depictions of Biblical scenes

c. **Peter Paul Reubens** (1577-1640), Flemish painter

- Worked much for the Hapsburg court in Brussels (the capital of the Spanish Netherlands)
- Emphasized color and sensuality; animated figures and melodramatic contrasts; monumental size.
- Nearly half of his works dealt with Christian subjects.
- Known for his sensual nudes as Roman goddesses, water nymphs, and saints and angels.

VIII. Results of Reformation

A. The unity of Western Christianity was shattered.

- Northern Europe (Scandinavia, England, much of Germany, parts of France, Switzerland, & Scotland) adopted Protestantism.

B. Religious enthusiasm was rekindled – similar enthusiasm not seen since far back into the Middle Ages.

C. Abuses in the RCC remedied: simony, pluralism, immoral or badly educated clergy were considerably remedied by the 17th century.

D. Religious wars broke out in Europe for well over a century.

simony pluralism nepotism absenteeism sale of indulgences clerical ignorance Erasmus, <i>In Praise of Folly</i> Martin Luther Johann Tetzel <i>95 Thesis</i> Johann Eck “priesthood of all believers” Diet of Worms Confessions of Augsburg Philip Melanchton Charles V Peasants’ War Swabian uprising, <i>Twelve Articles</i> League of Schmalkalden Hapsburg-Valois Wars Peace of Augsburg, 1555 Anabaptists John of Leyden Tragedy at Münster Mennonites Quakers Unitarians Ulrich Zwingli, Zurich Colloquy at Marburg John Calvin <i>Institutes of the Christian Religion</i> predestination “elect/visible saints” Geneva Michael Servetus Protestant work ethic John Knox Presbyterianism Huguenots Dutch Reformed Church	Puritans English Reformation William Tyndale Henry VIII <i>In Defense of the Seven Sacraments</i> Catherine of Aragon Anne Boleyn Thomas Wolsey Thomas Cranmer Church of England (Anglican Church) Act of Supremacy Pilgrimage of Grace Statute of the Six Articles Edward VI Mary Tudor “Bloody Mary” Marian Exiles Elizabeth I <i>politique</i> Elizabethan Settlement <i>Thirty-Nine Articles</i> Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots Katerina von Bora Angela Merici, Ursuline order of Nuns Teresa de Avila Catholic (Counter) Reformation Pope Paul III Council of Trent <i>Index of Prohibited Books</i> Jesuits (Society of Jesus) Ignatius Loyola Spanish and Italian Inquisitions Baroque Art Bernini Colonnade in piazza in front of St. Peter’s basilica Canopy over St. Peter’s Tomb <i>Ecstasy of St. Teresa</i> Carvaggio Peter Paul Rubens
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Essay Questions

1. Analyze the causes of the Protestant Reformation
2. Compare and contrast the doctrines and practices of Lutheranism and Calvinism with Catholic doctrines and practices.
3. To what extent did Renaissance humanism result in the Reformation?
4. Compare and contrast the English Reformation with Luther's reformation in Germany.
5. Analyze the impact of the Protestant Reformation on European politics and society in the 16th century. Be sure to consider Germany, England, France and the Netherlands.
6. To what extent did the Catholic Church succeed in achieving its goals during the Counter Reformation?
7. Analyze how Baroque art and architecture reflect the ideals of the Catholic Reformation

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